

- Q. It was a plan for further development?
- A. Yes, a long-term plan.
- Q. Was that something new?
- A. Yes, it would have been quite new.
- Q. It was a new development at the National Research?
- A. No, it had not even been developed. Ferris and I had discussed on many occasions what we might like as an ultimate navigational scheme and Ferris in turn would present his ideas to McKinley and McKinley wrote them up. It was only our ideas that we would like to see put into effect.
- Q. Your ideas for the future?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And they were all embodied in Dr. McKinley's report?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that is the report you gave to Lunan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At the same time as you gave the other?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. You knew you were not authorized to give that report to Lunan, Dr. McKinley's report?
- A. Strictly speaking, yes.

Mazerall's evidence as to the report which he himself had written follows:—

- Q. This report concerns Radar?
- A. It does make use of Radar principles, but it is somewhat different than the conventional Radar. It is very much simplified.
- Q. Was that a new invention or discovery?
- A. This?
- Q. Yes?
- A. No, the Americans were working on the same idea exactly at the same time. It was more or less of a race between the two of us.
- Q. Who won the race?
- A. We did, sir.
- Q. Why do you say it was a race between the Canadians and Americans and that you won the race on the 15th of July when you published your report, if there was nothing secret?
- A. Our equipment was working on a frequency of 200 megacycles and the British have a great many pieces of navigational equipment on that band. The Americans, on the other hand, wanted to use 1,000 megacycles. They had had some experience with 1,000

megacycles. Neither we nor the British had. It would have taken us a very long time to build equipment to use 1,000 megacycles, whereby by using the techniques which were well known we could develop this.

Q. Was that secondary Radar or primary?

A. You might call it secondary, I suppose.

Q. Secondary Radar?

A. It was a beacon system where the ground beacon was interrogated by a beam from the aircraft. There were a great many people who knew of this.

.

Q. You are not suggesting, are you—if you are I want to know—that any document prepared by the National Research Council which bears the legend “Confidential” may be treated as though it is not confidential?

A. No, only this particular equipment.

Q. If this document we are speaking about, Exhibit No. 107—as far as that document is concerned, it bears the legend “Confidential”. That means that neither you nor any other employee of the Research Council is free to disclose it?

A. Yes.

Q. Except to authorized persons?

A. Yes.

Q. And Lunan was not an authorized person at any time?

A. No.

Q. Did not the same thing apply, Mr. Mazerall, to any information that you had about it, apart from what might appear in the formal report, Exhibit No. 107? That is, you were free to disclose the information to authorized persons in the course of your duties, but not to unauthorized persons?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew perfectly well that you should not give that to Lunan?

A. Yes, I did, and as I say I could have given him more important reports which would have been more useful than this to them. While I certainly regret it very much, the fact is that this was the most innocuous report I could have put my hands on.

.

Q. And what was Lunan to do with these reports while they were in his possession?

A. Turn them over to the representatives of the Soviet Union.

Q. To the representatives of the Soviet Union?

A. Yes.

Of all the group working under Lunan, Durnford Smith was the most active. The first information he gave was verbal and dealt with a battleship Radar device for use in the Pacific. He had been largely responsible for this work, which was an extremely sensitive detecting device that had previously been tried out on the East Coast.

Rogov wrote of Durnford Smith in his notebook:—

2. **BADEAU**—wants to work. Gave written information on questions of research in the field of radio technique, of optics and separate apparatuses. The material is very technical and is hard to grasp on the spot. It was sent out by mail. It is essential to have concrete questions for him. According to data given by him the organization of the National Research Council from the top down is as follows: The Committee of the Secret Council on Research Problems; Chairman J. A. MacKinnon. Under him is the Research Council—Chairman, C. G. MacKenzie. There are three floors with two divisions on each floor. On the first floor is the Division of Plans and Publications and the Division of the Chief Assistant S. P. Eagleson. On the second floor there is the Division of auxiliary Research. Here also is the combined committee of scientists. Also the division (apparently) of cyphers and stenography, with A. F. Gill as chief. On the third floor there is the Division of Applied Biology, chief W. H. Cook; the Division of Chemistry headed by S. Teaire; the Division of Mechanical Engineering, Chief J. H. Parcen, and the Division of Physics and Electricity, chief R. W. Boyle.

Badeau asks for permission to change to work on uranium. There is a possibility either by being invited or by applying himself, but he warned that they are very careful in the selection of workers and that they are under strict observation.

It was felt that much of Smith's information was so technical that it would be preferable for Rogov to contact Smith personally. Rogov therefore arranged through Lunan for a direct meeting with Smith. This meeting is recorded in Rogov's handwriting in one of the exhibits produced before us, which formed part of the Lunan dossier. The entry reads:—

6. 5.7.45 **Regular meeting—everything was normal. He was with Badeau, the latter brought valuable material. We agreed upon further work. Back himself brought the material on the elections to the federal Parliament.**

A fuller account by Rogov of this meeting is recorded in the section headed *COURSE OF MEETINGS*, in the Embassy's dossier on Durnford Smith. This document is set out later in this section. Lunan described to us the occasion on which Smith personally contacted Rogov, as follows:—

- Q. What did you tell him (*i.e. Smith*) about the meeting?
A. I simply told him I would like him to meet the person I had been seeing.
Q. Who did you tell him that was?
A. I think he knew by this time. I might have used the name *Jan*.
Q. Did he say, "Who is *Jan*"?
A. No, but he knew that I was seeing somebody.
Q. But didn't he show any curiosity as to where *Jan* was from, Vancouver or Cuba, or who he was?
A. I can't remember his reaction.
Q. At this time did you know who *Jan* was?
A. No, I didn't know him by any other identification than *Jan*.
Q. But you knew who he was?
A. I knew he was from the Soviet Embassy; that is all.
Q. Did you know from what department or division or branch of it?
A. No, I did not.
Q. You were satisfied as long as he was from the Soviet Embassy?
A. Well, I was well into this particular arrangement. I can't say that I was continuously satisfied.
Q. You were content to carry on as long as you were dealing with somebody from the Soviet Embassy?
A. Yes, I was. I was content under the circumstances that existed there to continue the arrangement as I did.

- Q. Did you ever tell Smith, or *Badeau*, that the man he was going to meet was the man to whom you were furnishing the information?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And that he was from the Russian Embassy?
- A. I can't remember telling him when I made this appointment, but I certainly assumed that he fully knew that.
- Q. When did that meeting take place?
- A. The one with *Badeau*?
- Q. Yes; *Badeau*, Rogov and yourself?
- A. It took place in the summer; I imagine it was the next meeting.
- Q. And that would be what date?
- A. In July.
- Q. What date in July?
- A. Well, according to this, July 5th; but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that date.
- Q. At what time?
- A. In the evening.
- Q. And what hour?
- A. I don't remember the hour.
- Q. At what corner?
- A. I don't remember that either.
- Q. Did you proceed there with Smith or had you arranged to arrive there at the same time?
- A. I went with Smith.
- Q. Where did you meet Smith to go there?
- A. I met him on the Driveway.
- Q. Where?
- A. Close to Laurier bridge.
- Q. And what was the conversation on your way to that meeting point with Rogov?
- A. Between Smith and myself?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I don't remember that we conversed about anything in particular.
- Q. You were not going to a funeral; you must have spoken a little?
- A. Yes, but certainly not anything that I can recollect.
- Q. All right. Tell us what took place when you arrived there. Was Rogov there at the time arranged?
- A. Within a few minutes.

- Q. And what took place then?
- A. The three of us got into a car.
- Q. What kind of car was it?
- A. I don't know the make.
- Q. It was Rogov's car, the car in which Rogov came?
- A. Whether he came or not, I don't know, but it was a car on which he had some claim at least.
- Q. Had he a driver?
- A. Yes, there was a driver.
- Q. And was the driver in uniform?
- A. No, he was not.
- Q. Not in chauffeur's uniform?
- A. No.
- Q. Well, the three of you boarded the car?
- A. That is right.
- Q. And tell us what took place then?
- A. We then drove around. I was sitting in the front seat, and Smith and Jan were in the back seat. They then proceeded to converse, and I had no part in that conversation. I sat in the front and smoked.
- Q. But you heard it, I suppose?
- A. No, I didn't; they were talking in a low tone. It is almost impossible to understand *Jan* under the circumstances in the back of a car. Smith I also found rather a difficult person to understand, by no means articulating clearly. In any case I had no conscious participation in the conversation, although I did hear the occasional phrase.
- Q. From what you heard, could you tell us what was the gist of the conversation?
- A. They appeared to be talking about technical matters, electronic matters.
- Q. Was either of them carrying a brief case?
- A. I think Smith was. As far as I know he characteristically carried a brief case.
- Q. Did you see him handing some documents to Rogov?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. Then how long did that last?
- A. I would say for perhaps forty-five minutes.

- Q. During all that time were you touring around?
A. Yes.
Q. And you came back to the same place?
A. No, we did not.
Q. You alighted from the car at the same time as Smith?
A. No.
Q. Before?
A. No. Smith got out first.
Q. And did he wait for you?
A. No, he did not.
Q. You kept on driving with Rogov?
A. That is right.
Q. Were you in uniform?
A. I think I was, yes.

Asked about this interview with Rogov, Smith says that he does not remember, but he is very indefinite about it, and we accept as a proven fact that on that occasion he met Rogov.

We have also evidence that on some other occasions Smith transmitted to Rogov confidential information coming from the National Research Council. Many of the documents produced are direct assignments given to Smith by Rogov and it appears that many of them have been duly fulfilled. One of the documents reads:—

Badeau:

On points:

1. *Fulfilled*
5.7.45

2. *Partly*
fulfilled

3. *Not fulfilled*

4. *Fulfilled*
5.7.45

1. To obtain ~~that~~ any material on the American aeroplane radio-locator of the type "an/aps—10" and also on the radio navigation periscope.
2. To give more detailed information on the "Research Council" right down to the sections, their directors and what they are engaged in.
3. To obtain the telephone directory of the "Research Council".
4. On the works Mrss Smith-Durnford; D. A. Keys; and I. S. Foster. To give a general description, what kind of appa-

*

* Faint type indicates word crossed out in original documents.

tuses they are, where they are used, and what are their fundamental features. (See material No. 1 of group Back).

Remark:

The whole material must be fulfilled by 5.7.45.

Another assignment was:—

Badeau:

1. In the month of June 1945 the Military Air Force of Canada jointly with the photographic Research Committee and also with the Optics Section of National Research Council, conducted tests of the new photo bomb (photo flash bombs bursting) of 750 million candle power, and of special lenses for aerial-photography by night.

It is desired to have on these questions the following information:

- a. What is the composition with which the photo bomb is filled and as much as possible write out its formula.
- b. c. What is the surface area lit up by the flare of this bomb and the duration of its flare. *
- d. The maximum height from which it is possible to carry out practical photographing by means of this bomb. *
- e. What are the features of the new photo-lenses and what are their basic technical data (focus, light power etc.) *
- f. What is the organization of the photographic Research Committee and who are its directors. *

*Assigned on
5.7.45*

* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

2. What new jobs are being conducted by the Photographic Research Committee in the sphere of altitude aerial-photography and in colour aerial photography and photographing through the clouds by means of infra-red rays.

Give the newest types of aerial-photo apparatuses used by the R.C.A.F. and by the R.A.F. and their basic data:—

- a. The type of the apparatus (the brand).
- b. The maximum height of photographing.
- c. The number of adapters and the size of the photographs.
- d. The methods of itinerary and level photographing. *
- e. The types of lenses, their light power and the focal distances.

On the 6th of July, 1945, Smith received personally the following assignment:—

Assigned 6.7.45 directly to Badeau

1. To give the basic description of the features of the contrivance transmitting and receiving radio tubes for $\Lambda = 3$ and $\Lambda = 1$ cm. and their technical manufacture.
2. The same with respect to tube "4j-33".
3. New work in the field of radio locators for anti-aircraft artillery and aeroplanes with $\Lambda = 3$ and $\Lambda = 1$ cm.
4. What are the features of the "T-R Switch" on wave $\Lambda = 3$ cm. and $\Lambda = 1$ cm.
5. The types of radio antennae for $\Lambda = 3$ and $\Lambda = 1$ cm.
6. What are they engaged in on the second floor at the "Boyd Station", there is a supposition that they study infra-red rays and develop cm. radio installations.

* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.

7. To give a more detailed technical description of "an/aps—10".
8. According to the latest literature indicate each graph (?) in it.

Remarks:

1. As the opportunity arises, to obtain samples of the radio tubes.
2. Also to give us documentary material for photographing.
3. If there is no opportunity in fulfilling certain requests, no special activity to be displayed.
4. After reading this material burn it.

Through Lunan, Smith also was given the following task:—

Assigned through Back 6.8

TASK FOR BADEAU No. 3

Give the following literature for photographing:
GL 14003, som 14032, A.S.V. 14040; B & NS 13960.

Remarks—If the above material should prove bulky, or it is inconvenient to take all at once such an amount of books, then this amount may be reduced according to your own judgment, but let everything be done with caution.

P.S. After studying it, burn.

The reference is to the designation of documents in the secret library of the National Research Council.

And on the 25th of August of the same year, Smith was personally given the task of obtaining the following information:—

ASSIGNMENT N

Assigned to Badeau personally 25.8.45

1. Answer last letter regarding the new radio tubes, radio-locators (both for $\Lambda = 1, 2, 3$ cm) and other questions indicated in that letter.
2. Try to find out any particulars about the "Electron Shells".
3. For the next time bring the following books:
LG 13853; GL 14017 and P(RAD) 13920.

P.S.—burn after reading.

In the Durnford Smith dossier from the Embassy we find also the following table of meetings covering a period of approximately two months:—

COURSE OF MEETINGS

No. P.	No. P.	Substance of Meetings	Remarks
1.	<u>5.7.45</u>	<p>The acquaintance meeting took place through Back. Makes a good impression. At the meeting behaved very cautiously, somewhat cowardly. Brought material for photographing on radio locators. Is desirous to work for us and promised to do everything possible.</p> <p>Lives in Hull in a separate suburb. Requested to do photographic work by himself and contact with Bagley. See details in telegram of 6.7.45.</p> <p>Handed out 100 dollars; he took the money readily.</p> <p>In the course of time he may become the head of a group.</p> <p>No regular meeting fixed, contact will be maintained through Back.</p> <p>Special assignment set forth (see annex).</p>	
2.	<u>18.8.45</u>	<p>Urgent meeting held respecting photographing. He has just returned from the USA, brought nothing. He will bring for the next meeting his account of his journey in the USA and other materials in accordance with our directive. Is unable to photograph he only has a camera and nothing else.</p> <p>Regular meeting—25.8.45 } T=22.30 Place—Hull</p>	
3.	<u>25.8.45</u>	<p>Regular meeting, everything normal. Handed over a great amount of radio literature and various reports, about 10 books in all.</p> <p>He informed that he goes on a two-weeks leave.</p> <p>Tasks were assigned concerning radio materials and others (see assignment No. 4).</p> <p>The meeting for the return of the material will take place on 26.8.45 at corner of Osgoode and Cumberland at 22.00.</p>	Was a torrential downpour, but he nevertheless came. Gave instructions not to come in the future in such weather; it is not natural.
4.	<u>26.8.45</u>	<p>Meeting for returning the literature, everything normal.</p> <p>The regular meeting through Back.</p> <p>We agreed concerning an urgent meeting: Brent to call on the telephone (home) 3-3870, after some conversation, he is at the end to say: "Mary sent her love for your children", this is to mean that the meeting will take place at 21.00 o'clock at corner of Berr and Ste. Marie.</p> <p>Bado to walk down from Berr along Ste. Marie on the left side.</p>	Handed out 100 dollars

At a date which cannot be ascertained, Smith also transmitted to Rogov all the names of the chiefs of staff and their assistants in the Radio Sections of the National Research Council, Air Force, Naval Micro-wave Section and Special Research and Development Section with his comments on the political leanings of a few of them. On another occasion, he personally wrote, on several sheets of paper, information and diagrams of a highly secret nature concerning a "scanning antenna". It has been explained to us by an expert witness that this term is applied to an antenna which has a beam. As the witness said, "it looks out straight ahead and then when it scans it oscillates back and forth, so that the Radar set is able to see within a certain angle, whatever target is there". The advantage of this is that the target within that angle can be displaced, so that the operator of the radar set gets a plain picture of the area in front of the radar set. This information dealt with matters which Smith was concerned with as an employee of the National Research Council. Smith did not deny, nor would he admit, having sent this written information and the diagrams to Rogov, but the sheets of paper were brought by Gouzenko from the Soviet Embassy, and we had evidence before us which clearly established that these documents are in Smith's own handwriting.

Smith had access to the library of the National Research Council and also to the secret library of the Micro-wave Section where secret and top secret documents are kept, and to which only authorized persons are admitted. During the summer of 1945, he drew from the secret library a large number of documents marked *Top Secret*, dealing with "Radar", "antennas", "Radar and field artillery", various reports on micro-wave components, electromagnetic propagation, circuit techniques, and a considerable number of other documents of a similar nature. He obtained these documents to fulfill some of the tasks assigned to him. They were obviously photographed and returned to Smith, for, in Rogov's notes, headed *COURSE OF MEETINGS* and set out above, we see under date of 25th August, 1945:—

25.8.45

3. Regular meeting, everything normal. Handed over a great amount of radio literature and various reports, about 10 books in all.

He informed that he goes on a two-weeks leave.

Tasks were assigned concerning radio radio materials and others (see assignment No. 4).

The meeting for the return of the material will take place on 26.8.45 at corner of Osgoode and Cumberland at 22.00.

Was a torrential downpour, but he nevertheless came. Gave instructions not to come in the future in such weather; it is natural.

The next day, on the 26th, we find the following entry:—

4. 26.8.45—Meeting for returning the

literature, everything normal.

Handed out 100 dollars

On the 27th of the same month, Zabolin wired *The Director* in Moscow as follows:—

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To the Director,

We have received from Badeau 17 top secret and secret documents (English, American and Canadian) on the question of magnicoustics, radio-locators for field artillery; three secret scientific-research journals of the year 1945. Altogether about 700 pages. In the course of the day we were able to photograph all the documents with the help of the Leica and the photo-filter. In the next few days we will receive almost the same amount of documents for 3 to 5 hours and with one film we will not be able to cope with it. I consider it essential to examine the whole library of the scientific Research Council.

Your silence on my No. 256 may disrupt our work on photographing the materials. All the materials I am sending by regular courier.

Grant

27.8.45

In the notes written by Rogov which we have reproduced, many entries mention that Lunan, Mazerall, Smith and Halperin have received money for the services that they have rendered. On the 4th of April, Rogov notes that he paid out \$190.00 to be distributed as follows: BACK, \$100.00; BACON, \$30.00; BADEAU, \$30.00; BAGLEY, \$30.00. On the 8th of May, there is an entry of a payment of \$100.00 made to Lunan. We also find in Rogov's notes dealing with the interview he had with Smith, the following entry, with reference to Smith:—

“He lives in Hull in a separate little village. Asked about independent photographing and connection with Bagley. For details see telegram dated 6-7-45.

Gave a hundred dollars. He took the money readily.”

We have no evidence of Lunan, Smith, Mazerall and Halperin accepting money other than that in these notes. In his second report to Rogov, Lunan had written:—

. . . BADEAU was very disturbed when I brought up the subject of payment. I think he felt that it brought the subject of his work into a different and more conspiratorial focus. He was to think it over and let me know. . . .

Heard on the subject of money, the four of them flatly denied having received any remuneration and some of them, particularly Mazerall, were very indignant at the thought that they would have taken it. Whatever may be the truth, it seems sure that even if money were given, it was not this motive that prompted Lunan and his group to act as they did. The motive of working for the Soviet regime and the Communist cause was undoubtedly the primary factor, (See Section II, the subsections dealing with “Money” and “Motivation”).

Although Lunan admitted having sent to Rogov various reports which he had written on his own typewriter, other evidence was presented on the point. It was established that Lunan had bought a typewriter in Montreal on the 10th of September, 1938, bearing serial no. 0731249, for the price of \$59.67, but the typewriter was not found in Lunan's office nor in his residence.

In January, 1946, Lunan, who had left for England, sent this typewriter to London, where it was found on the 6th of April of the same year. We heard before us Mr. Whitehead, a member of the Metropolitan Police in London, attached to the Branch of the Criminal Investigation Depart-

ment of Scotland Yard. Underneath the bed in the room in his parents' home occupied by Lunan during his stay in London he found Lunan's trunk, and was later given by Lunan's relatives in London a parcel containing many component parts of the typewriter bearing no. 0731249. It had been destroyed by Lunan's relatives in the hope that it could not be identified. The evidence we have heard satisfies us that this was the typewriter on which Lunan typed his reports to Rogov brought from the Soviet Embassy.

Being required by Order-in-Council P.C. 411 to "enquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated directly or indirectly secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be inimical to the safety and interests of Canada, to the agents of a foreign power and the fact relating to and the circumstances surrounding such communication", we report that Lunan, Durnford Smith, Mazerall and Halperin did so communicate.

SECTION III. 4

PI-99959 [SQUADRON LEADER F. W. POLAND]

F. W. Poland was born in the United States on the 20th June, 1909, of English parentage. In the spring of 1942, he became an Administrative Intelligence Officer in the R.C.A.F., Ottawa. He held the rank of Squadron-Leader. As from November 10th, 1944, he was seconded to the Armed Forces Section of the Wartime Information Board, and from May, 1945, he was Executive Secretary of the Interdepartmental Psychological Warfare Committee.

While with the R.C.A.F., he worked under the Director of Intelligence, and his main duties were the following:—

- (a) Supervision of Security Education throughout the R.C.A.F., through Command Intelligence Service.
- (b) Advising the Director of Intelligence on all matters of Security Policy, including the drafting of all orders affecting Security Information.
- (c) Membership of the Security Sub-committee of the Canadian Joint Intelligence Committee, of which he acted as Secretary.

The Director of Intelligence appeared before us and explained in detail these various duties assigned to Poland. In his evidence as to "Security Education" he said:—

A. The reference is to exhibit 431-B: "first, supervision of security education throughout the Royal Canadian Air Force through Command Intelligence (Security) Officers." This includes the preparation and distribution of a series of security lectures and a fortnightly security liaison letter.

Q. Would you care to explain that, more fully?

A. The training given to air force personnel, the flying training given, was so concentrated, that it was difficult to sandwich in security training in any form, and we took advantage of every loophole in order to have personnel graduating in Canada, at least, security conscious before they went overseas; and it was our responsibility to prepare security lectures to be given by lecturers at the training stations, and also to send out to these lecturers a liaison letter each fortnight; and the material was taken from all available sources, similar material issued by the Royal Air Force, and if we

found items of value coming from New Zealand, or Australia, or from American sources, we sandwiched them in as well.

The evidence as to Poland's duties particularly in relation to Security Policy, is as follows:—

A. That work was done by this officer in order that he might be in a position to inform me of the trends in security requirements. He read all security material coming into the services, and advised me accordingly—brought it to my attention, so we could obtain authority for issuing similar orders throughout the R.C.A.F.

Concerning the third function assigned to Poland, we have the following evidence:—

A. The Canadian Joint Intelligence Committee was a sub-committee of the Chiefs of Staff; we made recommendations from time to time, and when the work got beyond the powers of the main committee, that is, the Joint Intelligence Committee, when it got beyond their powers to handle, we appointed a sub-committee, and this officer was a member of that sub-committee dealing with security.

Q. He was the secretary of it?

A. Yes, he was the secretary of it.

As a member of the sub-committee of the Psychological Warfare Committee, Poland's chief concern was related to prison camps and the preparation of broadcasts for occupied countries. Poland was also a member of the Air Force Headquarters Committee on the grading of classified documents.

In the exercise of his functions, and particularly while he was with the Directorate of Intelligence, Poland had access to important secret documents.

One of the many tasks assigned to the Director of Intelligence was to communicate to the Military Attachés in Ottawa of foreign powers the authorized information made available for them as released by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. Poland, however, was not authorized to convey any information of this kind, and on this subject the evidence is:—

Q. You mentioned a moment ago that the Russians were asking the Royal Canadian Air Force to obtain certain information and so on; would Poland have anything to do with those people?

A. Not in the least, not directly or indirectly.

Q. There is no function or employment or work that was entrusted to him that would have justified him?

A. Not in the slightest sense.

Q. As chief of the intelligence service would all these applications be made to you personally?

A. Yes.

Q. And you would not refer them to Poland?

A. Not in the least; I played the lone wolf in that regard.

Q. But if the applications were made to him by the Russians, would he have instructions to refer them to you?

A. That would be done automatically; but I cannot imagine where he would have the opportunity of having the paths cross; it might conceivably be in the Air Force mess, but not in the normal course of events.

Q. It did not form part of his duties?

A. Not in the least.

In Zabotin's notebook where he gives the outline of the organization of the *Ottawa-Toronto Group* more fully dealt with in Section III 1. (Sam Carr) we find the following entry, probably written in the Fall of 1943:—

3. Polland. Department of Air Force.

Works in Toronto in the Intelligence Branch. At the moment he has been transferred to Ottawa. He gave a map of the training schools. Is not yet working.

NEW NAMES
NOT GIVEN

In the performance of his duties, Poland had access to certain maps indicating all the training schools of the R.C.A.F. in Canada during the war. Two of these which correspond to the description given in Zabotin's notebook, and which have been produced as exhibits, are marked: *For official use only and not to be published.*

The Director of Intelligence says that he would not have acceded to any request to supply any foreigner with these maps. Although not of a very great importance in themselves, they might, if completed, have a greater value to a foreign country. His evidence on this point is:—

A. These maps could quite easily be the basis from which to enlarge and to give further detailed information.

Q. What particular secret information would you suggest would be added to a map like these?

A. I consider information setting forth the rate of graduation and the type of trainees graduated.

Q. And possibly also giving more details as far as operational bases?

A. That is true of any map. They could plot in operational bases.

Q. On the west and east coast?

A. Yes.

We have only this evidence to indicate that Poland has given any information or documents to the USSR. He was, however, obviously well known to the Russians, and at a certain period it was thought that he would be more useful if transferred to the N.K.V.D. Speaking of him, Gouzenko said:—

Q. Had you heard of Poland other than what you saw in that document? Had you heard his name mentioned?

A. That is right.

Q. What did you hear about him?

A. I saw it in a telegram which was sent by Zabolin to Moscow in 1943 concerning Poland and he suggested to give Poland to the N.K.V.D.

Q. Just explain, will you please, what you mean by giving Poland to the N.K.V.D.

A. Poland was described as a clever man and Colonel Zabolin proposed to Moscow in a telegram to hand him over to *Neighbours*, which is the N.K.V.D. *Neighbours* is the nickname for the N.K.V.D. Moscow replied that it was not worth while, to wait a while that he might develop into a good worker. I still do not know his real name or nickname. That was the only other time I saw the name of Poland and still I do not know whether it was his real name or his nickname.

Q. Did you have any knowledge apart from Exhibit No. 22 of what Poland was doing?

A. The telegrams that were sent on this subject made no detailed mention of his activities.

This was probably in August, 1943, when Poland had not yet been given a cover name, for in Zabolin's notes we see, in the margin, opposite the reference to Poland and to another:—"New names not given."

A short reference to Poland's background will give a fair indication of his sympathy for the school of thought that prevailed amongst those who, like him, were mentioned in the notebooks at the Russian Embassy. It is, we believe, of utmost importance to underline this particular aspect in view of the following provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1939:—

(2) On a prosecution under this section, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information relating to or used in any prohibited place, or anything in such a place, or any secret official code word or pass word is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, it shall be deemed to have been made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State unless the contrary is proved.

Poland had associations with Mazerall, Nightingale, Boyer, Shugar, Gerson, Smith, Benning, Adams, Gordon Lunan and Agatha Chapman, people who are all involved in matters with which the present investigation is concerned. For a certain period of time he lived with Lunan in the latter's apartment.

Heard as a witness Boyer says of Poland:—

Q. How long have you known him?

A. Ever since he came to Montreal, which I think was in the summer of 1939; 1938 or 1939, I am not sure.

Q. And do you know anything about his political sympathies?

A. Well, I know he is sympathetic to the old Communist Party and the present Labour-Progressive Party, or that he was when I last saw him, which is a few years ago now.

In Poland's notebook, which has an alphabetical index, we find the name of Corporal Lawson, W. T. This man has been identified as William Lawson who was formerly connected with the Communist Party of Canada in Toronto. In 1939, Lawson acted as a teacher in the Leadership School of the Young Communist League, and in the January 1st, 1940, civic election in Toronto, was elected as the representative of Ward 4 to the Toronto Board of Education. Later, he publicly admitted that he was a Communist

and went into hiding for a certain period of time until he was eventually located and detained in 1942 under Regulation 21 of the *Defence of Canada Regulations*.

In the same notebook we find the names of Nightingale and Agatha Chapman, the latter being one of the main organizers of Communist cells in Ottawa from where were recruited many of Zabotin's most ardent agents.

Poland also had some correspondence with a man named Mark Frank. It has been established that this person was connected with a magazine named *The New Advance*, which was the organ of the Young Communist League. Other enquiries reveal that Frank had also received subscriptions for *The Clarion*, the official organ of the Communist Party in Canada.

In Poland's office, room 309 of the new Post Office Building, a calendar pad was also found. The name of Pavlov, who is the head of the N.K.V.D. in Ottawa, appears on pages dated the 30th of October, 1945; the 1st of November, 1945; the 4th of November, 1945; the 5th of November, 1945, (plus a telephone number which is 5-4341); the 15th of November, 1945; the 19th of November, 1945; the 23rd of November, 1945; the 26th of November, 1945; the 17th of December, 1945; the 28th of December, 1945; and the 5th of January, 1946. The telephone number 5-4341 is that of the Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa.

In this connection it is proper to cite a section of *The Official Secrets Act, 1939*, which reads:—

(3) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under this section, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with, an agent of a foreign power, whether within or without Canada, shall be evidence that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted to obtain information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to a foreign power.

It has been abundantly proven that Pavlov was the agent of a foreign power in Canada. For the purpose of the above section *The Official Secrets Act, 1939*, says:—

(4) (a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary be deemed to have been in communication with an agent of a foreign power if—

(i) he has, either within or without Canada, visited the address of an agent of a foreign power or consorted or associated with such agent; or

(ii) either within or without Canada, the name or address of, or any other information regarding such an agent has been found in his possession, or has been supplied by him to any other person, or has been obtained by him from any other person;

(b) the expression "an agent of a foreign power" includes any person who is or has been or is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without Canada, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without Canada, committed, or attempted to commit, such an act in the interests of a foreign power;

(c) any address, whether within or without Canada, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for an agent of a foreign power, or any address at which such an agent resides, or to which he resorts for the purpose of giving or receiving communications, or at which he carries on any business, shall be deemed to be the address of an agent of a foreign power, and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with such an agent.

Poland was called as a witness, and he appeared with Counsel. He refused, however, to be sworn or to answer any questions, and although he was given fullest opportunity, he persisted in his refusal to testify. Therefore, it appears to us that Poland has brought himself within the above provisions of the *Official Secrets Act*, and has completely failed to rebut the presumption created by the law.

Being required by Order in Council P.C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated directly and indirectly secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be inimical to the safety and interests of Canada, to the agents of a Foreign Power and the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding such communication" we report that, in our opinion Poland has brought himself within the above provisions of *The Official Secrets Act*, 1939, and has failed completely to rebut the presumption thereby created that he did so communicate. We see no reason to doubt the statement contained in the Russian document quoted on page 165 above that Poland gave a map of air training schools.

SECTION III. 5

PF 603472

ERIC ADAMS, Ottawa and Montreal

Among the documents produced by Gouzenko from the Embassy is a page out of a notebook belonging to Colonel Zabotin. The page was torn in three pieces when produced. Gouzenko said this was done by Zabotin himself, the pieces being given to Gouzenko to burn in August, 1945. This he did not do. This page is written on both sides and reads as follows:—

SECOND GROUP

(Ottawa-Toronto)

Sam (Frank). Jew. Organizer. Studied with us in 1924-26 in the Soviet Party School. Speaks Russian. Leon got acquainted with Frank at a meeting in October 1942.

He proposed:

Foster—Englishman. Assistant to the superintendent of the Division of distribution of war production at the ministry of Munitions and Supplies.

Has been giving materials on war supplies: guns and other kinds of supplies.

He obtained different work with promotion. Can better give materials.

He is contacting with Martin.

_____ (Ours)

2. Ernst—Jew. He works on the Joint _____ of Military _____ (USA and Canada) (co-ordination) He gives detailed information on all kinds of industries, plans for the future. Supplies detailed accounts of conferences. Has been giving materials weekly.

Good worker.

He is contacting with Foster.

Both live in Ottawa.

Taken on to work at the end of January.

Ernst, Leon, Martin and Foster are the cover names used by the Embassy for Adams; Koudriavtzev, the First Secretary of the Embassy; Zheveinov of Tass Agency; and J. S. Benning (upon whom we are reporting), respectively.

On Zabotin's mailing list of January 5, 1945, there are 21 items credited to Adams (there referred to under his cover name) as the source of supply.

In the "Miscellaneous" notes by Lieutenant-Colonel Motinov of the meetings dealing with the issue of the false passport to the Russian agent in the United States, Witzak, discussed at length in Section V of this Report, there is an entry making provision for "*future meetings and extra calls*". These were to be subsequent to June 1, 1944. Following this there is the cryptic entry, "*Eric calls through Skelton*". Adams, on the staff of the Bank of Canada in Ottawa was evidently to use the direct wire of the Bank from Ottawa to Toronto for the purpose of calling Henry Harris in Toronto in connection with the passport matter, and the fact of his having made these calls would be covered up by using the name of Mr. Skelton, an officer of the Bank.

In the same notes under date October 4th, 1944, there is this entry:

4.10.44 Sam said that he had handed over the materials to Ernst, that he will not obtain them, he asked to advise.

Sam is Sam Carr.

Again under date December 8, 1944, there is this reference:

We agreed on the transfer of Ernst.

The matter to which these entries relate is discussed in Section V. From the above it is apparent that Adams, at the period of the dates mentioned, was active in connection with that matter. The entry of December 8th, 1944, is significant in relation to the statement in Col. Zabotin's notes, set out above:

He is contacting with Foster.

We return to this later in this Section.

Adams was born in Hull, Quebec, (his father had been born in the United States, his mother in Canada), and he graduated in Engineering from McGill University in 1929 and subsequently from Harvard in 1931 with the degree, Master of Business Administration. In 1934 he made a trip to Europe, spending from six weeks to two months in Russia. After some intermediate employment with Canadian concerns he went to New York where he remained in the employ of a firm of consulting engineers until 1939 when he went to Toronto and set up practice there as an engineer.

In November, 1940, Adams went to Ottawa, entered the employ of the Department of Munitions and Supply and was immediately loaned to the

Wartime Requirements Board as Technical Adviser. Here he remained until March 22, 1941. This Board was established on November 16, 1940, with the following powers:—

- (a) to secure from any source information respecting existing or projected war needs involving the use of materials, power, manufacturing plants and facilities or transportation facilities, and, more particularly, to obtain from each of the fighting services and war purchasing agencies, as far in advance as possible, statements of their prospective needs in terms of values and of physical products, commitments arising from the war program;
- (b) to co-ordinate and analyze the aforementioned information with a view to estimating the total requirements of the war program and to its evaluation in terms of materials, power, manufacturing plants and facilities and transportation facilities required;
- (c) to formulate such plan or plans as may be necessary to ensure that war needs in the order of their importance shall have priority over all other needs;
- (d) to keep the Department of Munitions and Supply, and the controllers and divisions thereof and any other department of the government informed upon the foregoing matters with a view to planning the most productive use for war purposes of available supplies of materials, power, manufacturing plants and facilities, and transportation facilities;
- (e) to report on such matters as may be referred to it by the War Committee of the Cabinet and shall, through the Minister of Munitions and Supply, make all its reports available to the members of of said committee; and
- (f) to exercise such other powers and functions as may, from time to time, be conferred upon it by the Governor General in Council or by the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

In connection with this work Adams took an oath of secrecy. On leaving this employment he entered the employ of the Foreign Exchange Control Board on March 24, 1941, as head of the Statistics and Research Section. As such, his duties, according to one of the witnesses, were:

A. He was required to supervise the staff in the section. He accumulated information from the permit forms granted by the Board covering both the sale and purchase of exchange. He found out for what purposes exchange was offered for sale or bought by the public, by the government, and he was supposed to analyze this information and produce reports for the information of the members of the Foreign Exchange Control Board periodically, monthly reports, quarterly reports, annual reports and, as occasion required, special reports. These reports always did include the total movement of exchange and the total of the exchange fund, of course.

Q. Would you say that he would have a very good knowledge of the financial position of the banks in this country in regard to foreign exchange?

A. Of one of the chartered banks, or of all of them?

Q. The Bank of Canada.

A. Yes, I think he would have.

In connection with this work also Adams took the following oath of secrecy on March 24, 1941:—

I, Eric George Adams, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute and perform the duties required of me as an employee of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and which properly relate to any office or position in the said Board held by me.

I further do solemnly swear that I will not communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto any information relating to the affairs of the Board, nor will I allow any such person to inspect or have access to any books or documents belonging to or in the possession of the Board and relating to the business of the Board.

(Sgd) Eric G. Adams.

During Adams' employ in the Foreign Exchange Control Board (we quote the same witness):—

A. We reached a stage in the Foreign Exchange Control Board where, to ensure that we would have a continuing staff to do a job which was going to continue, that we should offer terms of permanent employment to a number of individuals; so what we adopted was an engagement by the Bank of Canada which permitted an admission to the pension fund of the Bank of Canada, and an immediate loan of services to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, through the granting of leave of absence, without salary from the bank. It means actually that the person involved never did receive any salary from the Bank of Canada but was paid a salary by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and contributed to the pension fund of the Bank of Canada on the basis of his Foreign Exchange Control Board salary.

Q. But that person would be employed by the Bank of Canada but would be loaned to the other organization?

A. Yes.

Q. Subject to the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act?

A. Yes.

Accordingly Adams on September 20, 1944 took the following oath:—

I, Eric George Adams, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute and perform the duties required of me as an employee of the Bank of Canada and which properly relate to any office or position in the said Bank held by me.

I further solemnly swear that I will not communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto any information relating to the affairs of the Bank, nor will I allow any such person to inspect or have access to any books or documents belonging to or in the possession of the Bank and relating to the business of the Bank.

(Sgd) Eric G. Adams.

On his transfer on loan by the Bank to the employ of the Industrial Development Bank from that of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, which took place, commencing October 1944, he took the following further oath, on October 12:—

I, Eric George Adams, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute and perform the duties required of me as (an employee)[†] of the Industrial Development Bank and which properly relate to any office or position in the said Bank held by me.

I further solemnly swear that I will not communicate or allow to be communicated to any person not legally entitled thereto any information relating to the affairs of the Bank, nor will I allow any such person to inspect or have access to any books or documents belonging to or in the possession of the Bank and relating to the business of the Bank.

(Sgd) Eric G. Adams.

As head of the Statistics and Research Section of the Foreign Exchange Control Board:—

“he either had direct access, or through those in the Research Department in the Bank of Canada, he had access to a number of records of the Research Department of the Bank of Canada”;

On being assigned to the Industrial Development Bank

he in addition to acting as head of the Statistics and Research Section of the Board, also conducted a number of investigations of applications for credit, on behalf of the Industrial Development Bank. These latter duties occupied an increasing part of his time so that, by the end of December, 1944, he was almost wholly engaged in the Industrial Development Bank business, or engaged in that business, and almost not at all with the Foreign Exchange Control Board work.

Q. What would he have to do with these various companies that are mentioned in 273A? (*a list of trips made by Adams*)

A. In most, but not necessarily in every case, an application for credit or an inquiry with respect to credit, had been addressed to the Industrial Development Bank, and he was sent to the place of business of the applicant to investigate the plant, the buildings, the manufacturing furnishings, the methods, and make reports on valuations. He would make reports on the building, machinery, the lands; the reports would be almost without any limitation as to the material to be covered, and they would also include local opinions regarding the members of the business, the bank manager's

[†]Words in brackets omitted in original.

views, some comments on raw material supplies, markets for finished products, costs of operations, financial statements, balance sheets, profit and loss accounts.

During these employments he was located in Ottawa until January 1, 1945, when he moved to Montreal.

Prior to his assignment to the Industrial Development Bank, Adams, in addition to his other duties had duties in connection with the Inter-Departmental Committee on Balance of Payments, the Advisory Committee on Foreign Exchange Conservation, the Executive Sub-Committee on Export Control, the External Trade Advisory Committee, and the Main Examining Committee of the Inventions Board.

Among the items on Zabotin's mailing list of January 5, 1945, credited to Adams as the source of supply, are a number of *reviews of despatch of munitions to England* in November, 1944. As to these a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Balance of Payments, of which Adams was also a member as representing the Foreign Exchange Control Board, testified:—

Q. I see. Now, I present to you exhibit 16, items 180 to 184. These items are entitled "despatch of munitions to England". Would information of this character come to that Committee?

A. To the Balance of Payments Committee? Oh yes. They would come from Munitions and Supply, not from National Defence.

Q. That would be obtained directly or through the Department of Finance.

A. The Finance Department and the Defence member of the Committee obtained this information for the Statistics Branch of Munitions and Supply. We made quarterly forecasts, and Munitions and Supply made quarterly production forecasts, which were mimeographed tables, of which we received copies, although we were not the only ones who received them.

Q. You received quarterly forecasts of production from Munitions and Supply?

A. That is right, yes. They might have been in that.

Q. What were these quarterly reports; what would they be? What would they contain in them?

A. These are Munitions and Supply reports.

Q. Yes.

A. They were rather detailed reports, giving production of munitions by main stores.

Q. What is that?

A. Ships, guns, aircraft, and various kinds of munitions on a valued basis.

Q. On a dollar-and-cents basis?

A. Yes; a breakdown of shipments to War Supplies Limited, which was the Government organization through which sales were made to the United States: they were funnelled through that body, shipments to the United Kingdom and sundry other shipments to other countries.

Q. Would those figures be based on actual receipts or anticipated receipts?

A. Anticipated receipts; we would have to juggle them around a bit ourselves in order to put them on a payment basis.

Q. So these reports, which were in dollars and cents, could they give you any information as to the main stores themselves? Guns, and so on?

A. Yes, in financial terms.

Q. In financial terms; and if one knew the unit of value, you could then figure the quantities?

A. I imagine one could, yes.

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Q. You say that the Committee made quarterly reports; what would the reports of the Committee contain?

A. The reports of the committee, there were generally two reports each quarter; one had to do with our estimated United States dollar expenditures and receipts, and the other had to do with the sterling area, expenditures and receipts.

Q. Would those reports be secret?

A. Oh, yes; they were never outside of the Bank of Canada, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, or the Department of Finance, so far as I am aware.

On Zabotin's mailing list of January 5, 1945, items 109 and 110, being in each case a despatch, or official letter, from the Canadian Ambassador at Moscow to the Canadian Prime Minister, dated November 3 and October 11, 1944, respectively, are credited to Kathleen Willsher as the source of supply. As we point out in Section III, 6 in dealing with her, these documents were not available in the office where she was employed, but she had seen there something relating to the substance of the letter of November 3rd, 1944. Adams, however, was her contact and the evidence shows that a copy of the letter of November 3, 1944, was sent to the mem-

bers of the External Trade Advisory Committee, of which Adams was an alternate member. In addition, both of these documents were in the Bank of Canada where they could have been seen by Adams. He himself gave the following evidence as to one of the documents:—

Q. In the course of your work, did you have anything to do with the work of the Canadian Ambassador at Moscow?

A. No, I cannot recall that I had.

Q. Can you see any reason why you would be interested in Wilgress in any way?

A. I think the External Trade Advisory Committee made a suggestion at one time that a trade delegation go over to Russia, and I think Wilgress replied to it. Now, whether I saw his reply to it, or not, I do not know. But I have a vague recollection of that subject coming to our External Trade Advisory Committee; but that is the only instance I can think of.

Q. What year would that be?

A. It would be shortly before I left Ottawa, I guess.

Q. That would be at the end of 194—?

A. At the end of 1944.

The Inventions Board was originally established in January, 1940, and a new Board was set up in May, 1943. The function of the Board as described in evidence was:—

A. The function of the Board was to enable any inventor or any citizen or any member of the armed forces who had an idea that might in his judgment be suitable to help win the war, having such an idea he then had a body to whom he could write, presenting his idea. That body would then send it at once to the appropriate experts, who would render an opinion. There was no need for this Board to serve the armed services who, in their several Departments, were undertaking special research. Such persons are well informed as to how to go about patenting and developing war inventions; but there was a need in this country for a Board of this character to meet the needs of an ordinary citizen who did not know his way about in getting inventions considered. Is that clear, sir?

Q. By what organization was the examination of the ideas conducted?

A. Since 1943 until the present time the Board has been organized on that basis. The War Inventions Board had a Main Examining Committee.

Adams was appointed secretary of the Main Examining Committee on September 14, 1943, and so remained until January 4, 1944, but continued thereafter in "an unofficial and honorary capacity".

Q. So every new invention that was submitted went through him?

A. He would know all about it, sir.

On Zabotin's mailing list already referred to, item 186 is a copy of "invention of waterproofing 8.12.44" described as consisting of four pages. In connection with this the Secretary of the Board deposed:

Q. I show you Exhibit 16, item 186, "Invention of waterproofing, dated December 8, 1944." Does that mean anything to you?

A. Yes, it may. I cannot identify it completely. All I can do is to deduce that it may refer to an invention of waterproofing for maps, military maps, which are to be used in tropical or extremely wet climates, devised by a Captain Freeman, ultimately made Major, under this file which the police have in their possession.

Q. How do you connect that entry with this file?

A. In two ways. We have gone through, as quickly as we could, all the waterproofing inventions that were submitted, and all the ones that I have seen, and you must remember that we have considered some thousands of inventions; and of the ones at any rate that I have seen this seems to be the most likely. That is point No. 1. Point No. 2 is that at the eighteenth meeting of the Main Examining Committee, held on Thursday, December 7, 1944, Mr. Eric Adams was present, as the minutes show; and at that meeting Major Freeman's invention of waterproofing was mentioned inferentially, because another invention of Major Freeman's known as the battle board was under discussion, and it would be impossible to discuss Major Freeman's battle board invention without bringing in his invention of waterproofing.

Q. Is there a report or document in relation to that invention on file which would cover four pages?

A. The only answer I can give to that, sir, is that there is a document filed here which, if it were recopied, might be brought down to four pages. It is a short-page memorandum of six or seven pages; and if it were recopied on foolscap it might go down to four pages.

Q. And what is the subject-matter of it?

A. The invention of this waterproofing of maps.

Q. Is it known to your Committee as an invention of waterproofing, or the waterproofing of maps?

A. I think it would be known as the waterproofing of maps.

Adams himself deposed:—

Q. There was evidence before this Commission that this question was discussed at a meeting when you were present.

A. It is possible, but I do not remember it.

Q. If you wait with your answer: that it was discussed at a meeting on the 7th of December, 1944, and that you were present.

A. Do the minutes say that I was present?

Q. Well, do you remember, first?

A. No, I do not.

Q. And will it assist you if the minutes say that you were present?

A. They will assist me to remember that I was there, but it should establish the fact whether I was or not.

Q. The minutes of the 7th of December, marked 282-A:

“There was present members:”—and the first mention is—?

A. Yes.

Q. Is what?

A. My name. May I see the reference in the file to that particular matter?

COUNSEL:—Yes.

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Q. Have you any explanation as to why you would be credited with that on the records of the Russian Embassy?

A. I cannot explain it, no.

Q. Or any of the other entries that appear on that exhibit?

A. (*No audible answer.*)

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THE WITNESS:—This secretary, in this minute, refers to the secretary of the sub-committee, not to me. “A.C.C.” means Army and Consulting Committee; I am not saying that that indicates I was not at the meeting; I am only saying that the reference to that file means that the army was the one that had it, and I assume,—I cannot remember the thing at all—I assume that the Army Sub-Committee secretary brought the file with him.

Q. That was the practice?

A. That was the practice.

Q. And that was why you asked me, a moment ago, what was the name of the inventor, because, on such an occurrence, the file of the inventor is brought, and then the matter is discussed?

A. That is right.

Q. And at that meeting you were present?

A. Apparently I was.

Q. And at that meeting the invention to which I referred was discussed?

A. That does not necessarily follow that it was discussed in any detail, because the note in the minutes says that the samples were not ready, and that the Army Consulting Committee was to go ahead and do something about it; so, that may have been all that occurred at the meeting.

On Zabotin's mailing list also, item 187 credited to Adams is a document described as "*Notes on the conference*" dated "20.12.44", while item 190 is described as "*Report of 24.11.44.*"

In November and December, 1944, Lord Keynes was in Ottawa negotiating with the Canadian Government. Their discussions were extremely secret and the records of them were marked "Top Secret" in the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom. Those records came under the eyes of Willsher in the course of her work in that office. With respect to this matter she gave the following evidence:—

Q. You remember speaking about the various subjects on which information was given by you to Adams. You remember a visit by Lord Keynes in Ottawa at the end of the year 1944?

A. It has been brought to my attention.

Q. There was some information required from you by Adams on that particular subject?

A. He wanted to know if the proposals, I think, had gone forward to the parties, but on the details he was in position to see himself, I think, because he did finance work.

Q. Where, in his office in the Bank of Canada?

A. I suppose so.

Q. I suppose he was getting information at both ends, at the Bank of Canada as far as the Canadian Government was concerned and from the High Commissioner's Office as far as England was concerned?

A. He would see those proposals because they would be put to the Government of Canada.

Q. Cannot you just tell us what you did, what you arranged with Adams?

A. He asked, I think, if the proposals had come and if they were going forward and there may have been a general idea of what they were, but I do not believe now that they were.

Q. What did you say when you got that request?

A. I think they had come; I said they had come.

Q. I asked you what you did?

A. I just thought of what I could remember because he asked me.

Q. Remember from what?

A. From any document I had seen.

Q. And you had seen some documents?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. There is a file on that subject matter in the High Commissioner's office?

A. Yes.

Q. And you had read the file?

A. Yes.

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Q. You do remember it now?

A. I do remember it.

Q. What Mr. Adams asked you with regard to that particular matter, you remember that?

A. I think so, because he did ask about finance.

Q. And you read the file on the matter, either before he asked you or after he asked you?

A. Yes.

Q. And you told him all that you could remember about the contents of that file?

A. Yes, but that could not have been very much.

Q. I just want to know whether you told Mr. Adams all that you could remember about the contents of that file; did you?

A. I suppose so, yes.

Q. You know whether you did or not. Why do you need to suppose? Did you?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that marked "Top Secret"?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Did that consist of telegrams that had been sent and decoded or was it in the form of memos, prepared by some of the officers of the High Commissioner's office?

A. I think it was a memorandum, probably.

Q. Do you know who had prepared that memorandum?

A. The financial people in our office, I should gather.

Q. Who are the financial people in your office?

A. Mr. Munro.

Q. And that memorandum had come to you to be put in the file?

A. I suppose so, yes.

Q. And you read it all?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Was there only the one memorandum or a number of memorandums?

A. I do not remember at all; I do not know.

Q. Do you remember the contents of that memo?

A. No.

Q. Did you know the purpose of the visit that was made here by Lord Keynes?

A. Yes, to get a second loan or gift.

Q. Get a loan?

A. I don't know whether there were two—

Q. From Canada?

A. That would be the idea.

Q. That was the only purpose of the visit?

A. Yes.

Q. So the memorandum was about these loans or gifts to be made by Canada to Great Britain?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is the information that you conveyed to Mr. Adams?

A. Yes.

Examined as to this Adams gave the following evidence:—

Q. You remember the visit of Lord Keynes in the summer and fall of 1944?

A. I remember that he has been over here two or three times. I don't remember that one specifically

Q. I put it to you that he came in the summer and fall of 1944 for financial arrangements between Canada and the United Kingdom, arrangements which were to take effect after the end of the war,

that is after the defeat of Germany. Do you remember that?

A. No, I don't remember it specifically.

Q. Do you remember it in any way?

A. Well, I have said that I remember he has been over here several times.

Q. Do you remember what brought him here on any of those occasions?

A. Well, I know that it was financial discussions each time.

Q. Even I know that. Do you know anything more specific about it than that?

A. No, I was never in on those discussions.

Q. What you knew about it was what you read in the papers?

A. That is right?

Q. And you had no connection with his visits whatsoever?

A. No.

Q. And any matters that he came to discuss while in Canada were not in any way related to any of the employment you may have had at any time in the Dominion Government?

A. The question is so broad. I might have been asked to prepare a memorandum for the Governor which he used in discussions with Keynes; I don't know, but I never had anything directly to do with him.

Q. I have to put broad questions, Mr. Adams, to get answers. What would you have to do with it?

A. I had nothing directly to do with it.

Q. What would you have to do indirectly?

A. As I say I may have prepared a memorandum for the Governor or some such, that he would use.

Q. And what would this memorandum refer to?

A. Probably something to do with Canada's exchange position. I don't remember doing any; I am saying it is possible I may have.

Q. How would that be related to the purpose of his visit?

A. Because he was discussing financial relations.

Q. And what position that you occupied at the time would render it necessary for you to have anything to do with the purpose of his visit?

A. The Foreign Exchange Control Board, I suppose.

Q. How would that come into the subject?

A. Well, the Foreign Exchange Control Board—we seem to be labouring the obvious—had charge of our exchange position, so if I was asked to write a memorandum for the Governor on our exchange position, that would be within my work.

Q. All right. You see no other reasons for your connection with his visit but possibly being asked to write a memorandum on the exchange position; or do you see any other reason?

A. The exchange position, or our balance of payments.

Q. Anything else?

A. No.

Q. All right. Were you required to write a memorandum?

A. I never recall doing one that I knew was for that purpose; no.

.

Q. Would you consider that that work would be secret, the memoranda that you may have been asked to prepare and which you do not recall? Would you consider that that document was secret?

A. Well, no more secret than the usual run of my work which I did. As I say, I was in the habit of working at home.

Q. All of your work was secret?

A. To some extent, yes. May I qualify that? All my work at the Foreign Exchange Control Board that had to do with our exchange position was to some extent secret, yes.

Q. Would you say, Mr. Adams, that the memorandum you think perhaps you were asked to prepare when Lord Keynes visited here would be secret in its nature? Would you say that, or would you say it was not secret?

A. I cannot say, because I don't remember any specific memorandum. It is possible it would have been secret, and it is possible it would not have been secret. I cannot answer that question.

Q. It would have been a memorandum dealing with the exchange position of Canada, would it not?

A. As I said, or possibly with our balance of payments.

Q. And would those be secret subjects?

A. The balance of payments, not necessarily; they are published figures.

Q. And what about the other one?

A. The exchange position was secret, yes.

Q. You do not recall having been asked to make any memorandum whatsoever?

A. No.

Q. And you do not recall having had anything to do with his visits, either?

A. No.

Q. Or anything arising out of his visits, as far as you know?

A. Well, again, after he had been here it is quite possible that I may have had to prepare something else for the Governor which arose from his discussions; but I don't know.

Q. Exactly. I asked you, as far as you know?

A. As far as I know, no.

Adams' desk pad under date September 11, 1944, contains the following entry:—

Keynes' summary report of twelve months Canadian dollar transactions.

Lord Keynes was in Ottawa in July and August, 1944, as well as in the later months of that year. Adams dealt with the above entry as follows:—

Q. Then you will remember that I examined you also on the question as to whether or not you had anything to do with Lord Keynes' visit?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you look at the same exhibit, the page marked September 11, 1944, and do you find that this is your handwriting, in ink?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. And what do you read there? Can you make it out?

A. "Keynes' summary report of twelve months Canadian dollar transactions." I don't know what it means, but I assume the Governor asked me to prepare something for him for Keynes' visit. I don't know.

It is not possible to identify items 187 and 190 on Zabotin's mailing list exactly. Looking at the evidence from a negative point of view it does not show that Adams was connected with or had access to records of any other important conference in December, 1944, and the evidence of Miss Willsher does establish his curiosity as to the records in the office of the High Commissioner with regard to the Keynes' conference and that he asked for and obtained from her information regarding it. Any information to which he was properly entitled could have been obtained from his employer, the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Again on the mailing list there are eight items, numbered 202 and 204 to 210 described as "correspondence with companies" all dated "December". These items follow item 201 which is "correspondence about contracts"; and it is dated "13-12-44".

In his evidence as to his work in the Industrial Development Board which commenced in October, 1944, Adams said:—

A. Yes. I have got industry files in connection with my work in Montreal covering every manufacturing industry that I could get material on. Some of the material I brought from Ottawa; some I have collected since.

Q. Were you carrying on correspondence with companies in connection with your work in the Industrial Development Bank?

A. Yes, some.

Further direct evidence of Adam's participation in the communication of information to the Russians was given by Kathleen Willsher, and particulars of that are given in Section III dealing with her. These occasions were not confined to the visit of Lord Keynes. Suffice it to say here that on his solicitation she gave him from time to time information she obtained in the course of her employment in the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom. This went on from 1942 to 1945. Willsher first met Adams in a study group or cell of the Communist Party in Ottawa, of which he was the leader. The information she gave him was communicated on the occasions when she met him in this group which met every three weeks. After Adams went to Montreal on January 1st, 1945, further meetings between him and Willsher were made on street corners in Ottawa, arranged, on the instructions of Adams, by Agatha Chapman. In September, 1945, on receiving a message from Chapman that Adams wished to see her in Montreal, Willsher went to his home there. This was the last occasion, she says, on which she saw him. Her expenses for this trip she paid out of \$25.00 which Adams had given her in Ottawa in the previous June.

Adams' evidence with regard to this matter is significant and characteristic. He is a very intelligent and able man. His academic attainments testify to that and there is other evidence. We had the opportunity of observing him in the witness box and we are under no illusion as to his keenness and capacity. Quite patently he was intentionally evasive in his answers on anything that approached his own conduct, his association with other Communists, or his own connection with the Communist Party, as to which latter we have no more doubt than had Kathleen Willsher. She testified:—

Q. Will you look at this photograph and say whether you recognize the person represented there?

A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 97 — (*Photograph of Eric Adams.*)

- Q. When did you meet him?
- A. At a private meeting; I don't know whether it was his or somebody else's.
- Q. When was that?
- A. I think it is 1942. I don't know, to be exact.
- Q. In what circumstances?
- A. In a study group.
- Q. Who was present?
- A. Miss Chapman.
- Q. Who is Miss Chapman?
- A. She works in the Bank of Canada, or in the Bureau of Statistics.
- Q. And her full name is Agatha Louisa Chapman?
- A. Well, Agatha; I do not know her second name.
- Q. She was working where?
- A. At the Bank of Canada at the moment. I don't know whether she is in the Bureau as an employee, or the Bank of Canada, but at that time it was the Bank of Canada.
- Q. Who was she working for in the Bank of Canada?
- A. I don't know, except that Mr. Adams was in her office. I don't know whether he was her direct employer or not.
- Q. And who was present the night you met Adams?
- A. Somebody Benning, I think.
- Q. What is his first name?
- A. I have forgotten.
- Q. How old is he, about?
- A. About 30.
- Q. I suggest that his name was James Scotland Benning?
- A. Scott; that's right.
- Q. And where was he employed at the time?
- A. I think it is the Department of Munitions and Supply.
- Q. Who else was there?
- A. I don't know. It is very small. I think there is only one other person.
- Q. How many persons were present?
- A. I couldn't say; I think four or five.
- Q. There was yourself; there was Adams, Chapman, Benning and who else?
- A. I am trying to remember the name. It was _____.

Q. Who?

A. _____.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. He has died now.

Q. You say he is dead?

A. Yes, a year ago.

Q. And what was his position or occupation?

A. I think he was in the Bank of Canada.

Q. Was he working with Adams?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. What was the nature of that meeting?

A. It was a study group; economics.

Q. And what took place that night?

.

A. Well, we discussed socialist literature, Marxist literature, I suppose you would call it.

Q. I wasn't there, and you were, you know. You say you suppose?

A. It was a study group for that; that is all I remember. I don't know what particular chapter, or what.

Q. Who was in charge of that; who took the initiative in that study group?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who appeared to be in charge when you were there?

A. Mr. Adams, I think.

Q. And how long did the meeting last?

A. About an hour and a half.

Q. And what was decided?

A. To have further ones.

Q. Where?

A. At the houses of the people in the group.

Q. When?

A. Well, within three weeks; two weeks. It varied; it was not regular.

Q. How often?

A. About every three weeks; but then when Christmas came you would have a longer time.

Q. Was that understanding carried out?

A. I think so.

Q. For how long?

A. I think until Mr. Adams probably left here.

Q. Until Mr. Adams left for where?

A. Montreal.

Q. When was that?

A. The end of 1944.

Q. So it started in what year?

A. I think it is during 1942.

Q. And it lasted until the time Mr. Adams left for Montreal, or until 1944?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it at the end or at the beginning of 1944 that he left?

A. The end.

Q. So during those years the persons of that study group met regularly?

A. Yes.

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Q. Was employment in the Government Service a qualification for membership in this group?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. What was the qualification?

A. Interest in the same kind of study.

Q. Interest in Communistic writings and teachings?

A. Yes.

.

Q. How did you make your application to join the Communist Party?

A. I didn't write it, or make it; I was just asked if I was interested in giving a regular donation. There was no form or anything.

Q. To whom did you pay those dues every month?

A. To whoever was treasurer in the group I studied with. I don't know who was treasurer. People changed, and apparently the funds were handed over, and I know nothing more about them as far as that goes.

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As appears by Section III. 6, Willsher had been giving information to Fred Rose during the period from 1935 to 1939. She further testified:—

Q. When did you conclude giving Mr. Rose any information?

A. During 1939.

Q. Why did you stop?

A. Because I did not see him any more. The war came and I did not see anybody. I do not know of any time when he said, "This is the last time I will see you," or anything. It just sort of faded out.

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Q. Who else asked you to get information from the same source for the benefit of the Party or the Soviet Union?

A. Mr. Adams.

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Q. Did you not say it was in 1942 that you received a similar request from Mr. Adams?

A. I think it is 1942; it may be 1943.

Q. When was the first meeting you had with Adams?

A. I do not know whether it was the first or second; I was not aware there was ever a specific point made that he had to meet me.

Q. For how long did you continue to give information to Adams?

A. Until about last September, the last time I saw him.

Q. From 1942 to last —

A. 1945.

Q. September of 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. What happened then?

A. I do not know, I just have not seen him since, that is all.

Q. He was not in Ottawa during all that period of time, was he?

A. No, he was in Montreal.

Q. While in Ottawa how would you convey information to him?

A. I might see him at the study group.

Q. That is where you would give it to him?

A. Before or after the meeting.

Q. And then —

A. I did not see him very often.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to drive with him?

A. No, not until he had gone to Montreal.

Q. That is when he had gone?

A. Because he drove to Ottawa and had his car.

Q. So while he was in Ottawa you would convey information at these meetings?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever telephone to him?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. I did not telephone to him; I have never been asked to telephone to him; I do not take the initiative.

Q. Why?

A. I do not know; I never have taken the initiative.

Q. Why would not you take the initiative?

A. Unless I was asked, I did not go out and direct the thing. If he wanted something he could ask, but I did not know or say anything.

Q. Where did he ask?

A. As I say, at the meetings.

Q. And any information he was asking for, you would try to obtain that in the course of your employment?

A. Yes, but he generally just asked me a question or two and I answered them then. I did not have to go and do anything about it. It was just anything I happened to remember.

Q. You were in a better position, so far as access to information was concerned, at that time than you were in 1939?

A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Well, you were?

A. Yes.

Q. All incoming and outgoing documents, except the ones that might be kept by a particular officer, passed through your hands or were available to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us what Adams said the first time he asked you to give confidential information; how did he ask you?

A. Well, he said that they wanted — I was given to believe that the policy of the Party was that they wanted the war to be — the Soviet Union was in the war and they wanted —

Q. They wanted what?

A. The war to go ahead and for there to be a second front and did I know anything about that sort of thing because they said that the policy in Canada — there might be a change in public opinion — that we must make the war effort go ahead and —

Q. In what way did he ask you that?

A. Well, for any sort of —

- Q. That is not an ordinary question to ask a person. You explained the occasion when Rose was asking for information, that you had to go through certain difficulties before you made up your mind?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have the same difficulties when the request came from Adams?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because it always is difficult for me, yet I feel it is expected of me I should do something. It is not easy to explain.
- Q. Well, I would like to understand it a little more clearly. Do you mean, Miss Willsher, that by becoming a member of the Communist Party you are expected to do what you are asked to do regardless of any obligation you may have in any other direction; is that what you mean?
- A. That is the sort of thing, yes.
- Q. And what Mr. Adams asked you in 1942, whatever it was, it was that he wanted you to supply him with information you could get from your office of employment?
- A. Which I felt was relevant to any question he might ask regarding the war effort. That was, as I say, the interest of the Party at that time; it was to —
- Q. To get it in as simple language as possible, the interest of the Party at that time was whatever would be in the interests of the Soviet Union, was it not?
- A. Well, to make plain the unity of the allies.
- Q. I want you to answer my question. I am asking you as to whether what was in the interest of the Party was whatever would be in the interest of the Soviet Union. Is that a fair way of putting it?
- A. Well, I suppose they would want them to have the same interests at that time.
- Q. That is the way you understood it, in any event?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What Mr. Adams asked you to obtain from the office of your employers would be information you thought would be of interest to the Soviet Union.
- A. He did not put it like that. He said the Party policy is to do this, and they would like information, but he never mentioned the Soviet Union.

Q. I see.

A. It was always as a member of the Party, it was the Party's policy to support the maintenance of allied unity which included the Soviet Union.

Q. And therefore he was not satisfied to leave the support of the allies to the allies themselves, he wanted you to get some special information from your office? That is right? He was asking you to get information from your office?

A. We were allies.

Q. Mr. Adams was asking you to try to get information from your office of employment?

A. Yes.

Q. To give to him?

A. Yes.

Q. What I am trying to understand for my own part is what things he did ask. I am asking you if he asked you to get information on particular subjects?

A. There was the financial angle.

Q. That was one particular subject that he asked you to get information about?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose there were other particular subjects, were there?

A. Yes, he asked if I thought — he asked once or twice if I thought the second front would start some time, if I thought all our efforts were being made and it was likely to come soon. That was in a general way. Actually when it did come he had not asked me for some time.

Q. Not what you thought, but what information you could obtain in the Commissioner's office?

A. Yes.

Q. In addition to these particular subject matters did you have a sort of roving commission to get any information that you thought might interest Mr. Adams?

A. No, not particularly.

Q. You never obtained any information except what Mr. Adams specifically asked you for?

A. Yes.